

animal is to be called *Trionyx Phayrei* or *T. Jevdii*; for fortunately the study of zoology is not all confined to the study of nomenclature, which is but a means to enable us to determine with some certainty the species on which one's observations on structure, development, habits, and economy may be recorded.

XI.—*Additions to the Australian Curculionidæ.* Part I.

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

FIVE or six years ago our knowledge of the Australian Curculionidæ was comparatively in a not much more advanced state than it was left in by Schönherr* in 1845. This author was acquainted with 229 species, including 10 from Tasmania. Erichson, however, in 1842 (*Archiv für Naturgeschichte*) had published 41 species, which were not noticed by Schönherr. In 1848, Germar (*Linnæa Entomologica*) added 24 to the list. The number was slightly increased by Mr. Waterhouse in 1853-54 and 1861 (*Trans. Entomolog. Soc.*), by Boheman in 1858 (*Eugenies Resa*), and by M. Jekel in 1860 (*Insecta Saundersiana*). In 1865, Mr. W. MacLeay published a very large number of species belonging to the subfamily Amycterinæ, in the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society of New South Wales.' Hope, Blanchard, Perroud, Roelofs, and, in 1867, Redtenbacher (*Novara-Reise*) may be mentioned as having contributed a few more. Many new genera and species have been recently described by me in the 'Journal of the Linnean Society' and elsewhere; so that now we may reckon upon about 730 species. There are still, however, a great many species new to science in my collection, and, thanks to some of my friends in Australia, especially Mr. Masters, of Sydney, and Mr. Odewahn, of Gawler, I am frequently adding to the number. I purpose publishing some of these occasionally in

* 'Genera et Species Curculionidum.' This elaborate work, in eight volumes, each of two parts (volumes in themselves), included the Bruchidæ, Brenthidæ, and Anthribidæ, as well as the Curculionidæ. The latter amounted to 6335 species (the whole number was 7141), and were described by Boheman, Gyllenhall, Fahrenæus, and Rosenschöld, Schönherr only reserving to himself the descriptions of the genera. It is very usual to quote Schönherr only, but I have invariably quoted the authors whose names followed the specific descriptions. In the 229 species mentioned above, about 10 should be subtracted for Bruchidæ, Brenthidæ, and Anthribidæ. Rather more than 20 species of these families are now known from Australia.

the 'Annals.' The following is a list of those in the present communication:—

Otiorhynchinæ.	Enchymus punctonotatus.
Isomerinthus Jansoni.	Centyres, n. g.
Leptopinæ.	— turgidus.
Leptops iliacus.	Gonipterinæ.
— cicatricosus.	Oxyops farinosus.
— ovalipennis.	Gonipterus hyperoides.
— hypocrita.	— turbidus.
— tetraphysodes.	Eirrhininæ.
Cylindrorhininæ.	Meriphus longirostris.
Catastygus, n. g.	Myossita tabida.
— scutellaris.	Belinæ.
— stigma.	Rhinotia pruinosa.
— limbatus.	Isacantha congesta.
— rivulosus.	— bimaculata.
— textilis.	Pachyura papulosa.
Enchymus, n. g.	

Isomerinthus Jansoni.

I. niger, nitidus, supra squamis niveis maculas formantibus ornatus; rostro brevi, crasso, basi gibbosulo; antennis sat incrassatis, sparse squamosis; prothorace globoso, haud crebre punctato, utrinque maculis incertis notato; elytris globoso-ovatis, ante apicem sat subito angustioribus, striato-punctatis, punctis ampliatissimis, paulo approximatis; interstitiis convexis, maculis niveis conspicuis adspersis; corpore infra pedibusque albo-squamosis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Lizard Island.

In general appearance this species resembles one from Morty, but it has a much shorter and stouter rostrum, thicker antennæ, a globose prothorax, &c. It is, I believe, the first described Australian species of this large Malasian genus. It is true Fabricius has a *Curculio scabratus* (redescribed by Boheman as an *Isomerinthus*) collected by Labillardière, and credited to "noua Cambria" (Syst. El. ii. p. 522); but its true habitat must be considered doubtful, as it does not seem to have occurred in any of the many collections sent to this country. I have preferred the use of the term *Isomerinthus*, following Messrs. Saunders and Jekel, notwithstanding that it is posterior in date to *Coptorhynchus*, Guér. (adopted by Lacordaire), partly because the latter has been changed from *Sphæropterus*, which ought not to have been suppressed, and partly because it is not at all certain that it is distinct from *Psomeles* (Guérin, Voy. de la Coquille), which has a priority of two pages over *Sphæropterus*, a fact sufficiently conclusive for a certain school of naturalists. I dedicate it to Mr. Janson, who has kindly

spared it to me from his private collection. There are two more examples in the British Museum.

Leptops iliacus.

L. obovatus, niger, omnino dense griseo-squamosus; rostro sat robusto, quam capite duplo longiore, in medio late subsulcato; antennis squamosis, funiculo art. secundo quam primo paulo longiore; oculis late ovatis, infra rotundatis; prothorace subcylindrico, longitudine latitudini æquali, supra rugoso, in medio obsolete carinato; scutello distincto, rotundato; elytris breviter obovatis, postice sensim latioribus, magis convexis et subito declivibus, striato-punctatis, punctis parvis vix approximatis, interstitiis tertio quintoque elevatis, subtuberculatis, tuberculo ultimo majusculo desinente, lateribus verticalibus albidis, apice rotundato; pedibus squamis elongatis dispersis. Long. 5-6 lin.

Hab. Cape York.

Like *L. squalidus*, but the rostrum is differently sculptured. The form of the eye is somewhat opposed to Lacordaire's definition of *Leptops*, as it is in some other species; but that character in this genus seems to be only of specific value.

Leptops cicatricosus.

L. obovatus, niger, squamulis sordide argenteis ubique densissime vestitus, squamisque majoribus elongatis silaceis vage adpersis; rostro robusto, in medio sulcato, sulcis lateralibus distinctis, scrobibus arcuatis ab oculis remote desinentibus; antennis dense squamosis, clava nigricante; oculis angustis, infra rotundatis; prothorace subcylindrico longitudine latitudini æquali, supra subtransversim crebre tuberculato, longitudinaliter sulcato, in medio sulci carinula abbreviata nigra nitida notato; scutello distincto, oblongo; elytris breviter ovatis, postice sensim latioribus et subito declivibus, seriatim punctatis, punctis parvis, remotis, interstitiis tertio septimoque tuberculatis, tuberculo ultimo pone medium majusculo, parte declivi haud tuberculato; tibiis sparse pilosis. Long. 5½ lin.

Hab. Queensland.

In colour like *L. clavus*, Enc., but readily distinguished by the glossy black ridge in the groove on the prothorax.

Leptops ovalipennis.

L. ovatus, niger, griseo fuscoque squamosus; capite rostroque rugoso-squamosis, hoc valido, apicem versus vix incrassato, supra bisulcato; scrobibus arenatis, ad oculos approximatis; prothorace transverso, pone apicem utrinque fere parallelo, in medio sulcis duobus transversis tenuiter impresso, ad latera rugoso-punctato; scutello perparvulo, distincto; elytris ovalibus, paulo ampliatis, haud nodosis, substriato-punctatis, singulatim lineis quatuor parum

elevatis instructis, apice subacuminatis, lateribus et pone medium maculis fuscis subnotatis; corpore infra pedibusque dense griseo-squamosis, his squamis majoribus nigris adpersis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Lizard Island.

Allied to *L. subfasciatus*; but the elytra are without any nodes or callosities. The two species differ from most of their congeners in having a second line of punctures at the base, near the scutellum.

Leptops hypocrita.

L. ovatus, niger, squamis albedo-griseis, aliquando pallide viridimetallicis, sat dense tectus; rostro modice elongato, in medio canaliculato, lateraliter leviter longitudinaliter excavato; scrobibus subflexuosis; antennis tenuatis, cinereo-pubescentibus, clava nigra; prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato, in medio antice paulo impresso, postice obsolete carinulato; scutello parvo; elytris ampliatis (♀ sola) singulatim tuberculato-tricarinatis, carina extima tuberculo primo prominulo, inter carinas punctis remotis in seriebus duobus instructis, apicibus subacuminatis; corpore infra pedibusque dense squamosis, pilis longioribus vestitis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. South Australia.

This is the most abnormal in appearance of all the species of this polymorphous genus. There were four or five specimens in the collection of Mr. Wilson, of Adelaide.

Leptops tetraphysodes.

L. ovatus, fuscus, ubique densissime griseo-squamosus; rostro capite duplo longiore, supra bisulcato; antennis attenuatis, scapo oculum paulo superante, funiculo art. duobus basalibus sequentibus plus duplo longioribus; oculis subovatis; prothorace oblongo, angusto, subcylindrico, supra modice convexo, sat confertim tuberculato; elytris breviter ovatis, elevato-convexis, prothorace multo latioribus, striato-punctatis, striis subflexuosis, punctis sat remotis, interstitiis latis, apicibus acuminatis, singulis elytris sex-tuberculatis, tuberculis tribus minoribus ante medium oblique sitis, duobus majoribus, quorum intimo validiore, postice, alteroque versus apicem, sitis; sternis femoribusque squamis elongatis adpersis; tibiis tarsisque setulosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

A peculiar species, owing to its strongly convex elytra and the apparent absence of a scutellum; this part, however, is clearly present in individuals when the scales surrounding it have been removed. In some respects it is like *Amisallus*, from which it is distinguished by the cavernous corbels of the posterior tibiæ.

The three following new genera belong, in Lacordaire's system, to the second of his two groups of *Cylindrorhininæ*, which is distinguished by the club of the antennæ being distinct from the funicle. To the three genera which he referred to it I have already added one, and have now to characterize three more. The table below will render their differentiation easy. All the genera, except *Enchymus* and two or three species of *Perperus*, have the rostrum as long, or nearly as long, as the prothorax, rather robust, gradually broader towards the apex, scaly, and with one or three carinæ above; the scrobe terminal, and becoming shallower or vanishing behind; the antennæ slender, the club generally distinctly 4-jointed; the eyes ovate, often a little pointed below, and not contiguous to the prothorax; the fore legs stouter than the others, with their tibiæ flexuous towards the apex, and the claws free.

Second abdominal segment as long as the next two together.

Body scaly.

Elytra at the base scarcely broader than the prothorax.

Scape scarcely impinging on the eye *Pantopeus*, Schön.

Scape impinging on the prothorax *Perperus*, Schön.

Elytra at the base broader than the prothorax.

Corbels cavernous.

Scrobe running beneath the eye *Peripagis*, Pasc.

Scrobe not running beneath the eye. *Catastygnus*, n. g.

Corbels open *Enchymus*, n. g.

Body pubescent *Steriphus*, Er.

Three intermediate segments of the abdomen equal . . *Centyres*, n. g.

CATASTYGNUS.

Rostrum modice elongatum, apicem versus gradatim crassius, supra tricarinatum; *scrobes* terminales, obliquæ, infra medium oculorum currentes. *Funiculus* articulis obconicis. *Prothorax* transversus, utrinque rotundatus, basi apiceque truncatus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Scutellum* parvum, distinctum. *Elytra* basi prothorace multo latiora, oblonga vel subovata, ♀ ampliata, magis ovata, postice declivia, humeris prominulis. *Pedes* validi; *femora* in-crassata; *tarsi* articulo tertio fortiter bilobo; *unguiculi* divaricati.

In this genus the scrobe runs obliquely to a point below the middle of the eye, and is nearly straight except at its commencement. The first three species here described are tolerably homogeneous, the others less so, although preserving all the characters of the genus.

Catastygnus scutellaris.

C. fuscus, squamulis griseis sat dense tectus, scutello albo; clava antennarum ovali haud elongata; rostro fortiter tricarinato, squamis piliformibus transversim sitis; prothorace rugoso-punc-

tato; elytris sat leviter striato-punctatis, apice subacuminatis; corpore infra pedibusque sejunctim squamulosis. Long. 6-8 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

In a very fresh state this species has a peculiar dusty hue, the white scutellum showing very distinctly.

Catastygus stigma.

C. niger, squamulis griseis parcius munitus, prothorace vitta laterali elytrisque plaga magna pone humeros, maculaque communi V-formi pone medium e squamis albidis effectis notatis; rostro parcius squamuloso; funiculo clavaque elongatis; prothorace rugoso-punctato; elytris sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis; corpore infra pedibusque sejunctim squamulosis. Long. 5-8 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

The conspicuous V-shaped mark on the elytra and their punctation render this species easily recognizable.

Catastygus limbatus.

C. niger, parcius, elytris dense griseo-squamosus, his sutura lateribusque nigro-subvittatis; antennis minus elongatis, articulis duobus basalibus funiculi in utroque sexu æqualibus; rostro carinis lateralibus minus notatis, squamis piliformibus transversim sitis; prothorace rugoso-punctato, in medio leviter canaliculato, utrinque linea albida e squamis effecta ornato; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis unisquamigeris, interstitiis planatis, margine exteriori dense albido-squamosis; tibiis anticis intus manifeste denticulatis. Long. 5-6 lin.

Hab. Port Dennison.

The dark stripes on the elytra are due to the sparseness of the scales, which varies considerably in different examples; the denticulations or spines on the tibiæ are well marked, and occur also in the two preceding species, but are nearly hidden by the hairs which are generally present on that part in all Curculionidæ.

Catastygus rivulosus.

C. niger, ubique dense griseo-squamosus; rostro in medio tenuiter carinulato, carinulis ad latera obsoletis; antennis fuscis, griseo-pubescentibus; funiculo elongato; prothorace minusculo, transverso, granulis parvis nigris adperso, in medio linea nigra denudata notato; elytris antice subparallelis, striato-punctatis, punctis nigris, bene limitatis, apicem versus minoribus, interstitiis setulis fuscis subbiserialiter positae instructis; tibiis anticis intus modice denticulatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Moreton Bay.

The elytra, under an ordinary lens, appear to be striped

with very fine, distinct, slightly flexuous lines; these are caused by brown adpressed setulæ, which follow each other nearly in two rows between the punctures.

Catastygus textilis.

C. niger, dense pallide griseo-squamosus; capitis fronte nigra, circa oculos rostroque griseis, hoc valido, in medio fortiter carinato; antennis nigris, parce griseo-pubescentibus; prothorace in medio canaliculato, utrinque modice rotundato, basi vix constricto; scutello subscutiformi; elytris ab humeris gradatim angustioribus, apicibus subacuminatis, substriato-punctatis, punctis nigris, approximatis, interstitiis vix convexis, squamis elongatis majusculis in seriebus alternatis quinque vel sex instructis; corpore infra pedibusque dense subargenteo-squamosis, tibiis tarsisque pilosis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Lizard Island.

The arrangement of the larger scales on the elytra gives their surface a woven appearance, the tip of one scale nearly touching the base of the two behind it and on each side, and forming what may be called the web or warp, while the woof consists of the ordinary scales between. The front of the head is apparently denuded, but under a strong lens it is seen to be clothed with small scales of the same colour as the parts they cover.

ENCHYMUS.

Rostrum modice elongatum, apicem versus crassius, supra tricarinatum; *scrobes* terminales, arcuatae, ad latera rostri desinentes. *Funiculus* articulis obconicis. *Prothorax* subtransversus, lobis ocularibus fere obsoletis. *Scutellum* parvum, distinctum. *Elytra* cordato-ovata, humeris prominulis. *Femora* incrassata; *tibiæ* posticæ apice apertæ; *tarsi* articulo tertio fortiter bilobo, ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* divaricati.

The open corbels of the posterior tibiæ, and the arched scrobe terminating at some distance from the eye on the side of the rostrum, are the two principal characters of this genus. The sculpture of the species described below is somewhat peculiar; the elytra are marked with several dark spots, which, under a lens, are seen to be caused by punctures much larger than the others, and which are irregularly impressed in the striæ.

Enchymus punctonotatus.

E. niger, omnino sat dense griseo-squamosus; capite rostroque setulis nigris adpersis; antennis ferrugineis, parce setulosis; clava nigra; prothorace utrinque rotundato, in medio canaliculato, supra albido subnotato, basi apiceque latitudine æqualibus, rugoso-granulatis, granulis apice puncto setigero instructis; elytris pone

medium latioribus, leviter striato-punctatis, punctis plurimis majusculis fuscescentibus impressis, interstitiis, præsertim postice, elevatis, setulis numerosis adpersis, apice subacuminatis; femoribus albido-subannulatis; tibiis anticis intus denticulatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. South Australia.

CENTYRES.

Rostrum prothorace paulo brevius, modice robustum, supra tricarinatum; *scrobes* terminales, arcuatæ, versus partem inferiorem oculorum desinentes. *Funiculus* articulis obconicis. *Prothorax* subtransversus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* ovata, basi quam prothorax latiora, humeris rotundatis. *Pedes* validi; *femora* incrassata; *tibie* posticæ apice cavernosæ. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis æqualibus.

The latter character is at present unique in this group. The species described below has a decided resemblance to our *Liophlæus nubilus*, only it is very much larger.

Centyres turgidus.

C. niger, omnino pallide cinerascenti-squamosus; rostro carina intermedia fortiter notata; antennis piceis, pubescentibus; funiculo sat elongato; clava modice ovata; prothorace utrinque rotundato, confertim punctato, puncto singulo squama repleto; scutello subcordato; elytris ampliatis, apice acuminatis, striato-punctatis, punctis unisquamigeris, interstitiis latis, convexis; tibiis anticis intus leviter denticulatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

Oxyops farinosus.

O. late obovatus, sat valde convexus, niger, squamositate silacea cavitatibus repletis, et parce albido-setulosus; rostro brevi, crasso, supra tricarinato; prothorace evidenter transverso, pone apicem utrinque sat subito rotundato, supra inæquali, rugoso-granulato, basin versus depresso et in medio leviter carinato; scutello oblongo; elytris cordato-trigonatis, humeris calloso-prominulis, supra seriatim foveatis, foveis subquadratis, singulatim tuberculo magno basali, alterisque duobus posticis, quorum uno minore versus apicem sito; corpore infra pedibusque squamositate pulverea munitis, setulis numerosis intermixtis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Albany.

A short robust species, with somewhat trigonate elytra. *O. aulicus* appears to be its nearest ally.

Gonipterus hyperoides.

G. subovatus, fuscus, squamulis elongatis albidis adpersus; capite inter oculos et rostro longitudinaliter leviter excavato; hoc brevi,

crasso; antennis ferrugineis, sat incrassatis, funiculi articulo ultimo subtransverso; prothorace breviter subconico, supra vittis tribus e squamis condensatis subnotato; scutello rotundato; elytris basi parum convexis, humeris haud prominulis, tuberculo subhumerali nullo, lateribus subparallelis, apicibus subacuminatis, striato-punctatis, singulatim fascia arcuata obliqua, extime ampliata, suturam versus postice sensim angustiore, aliquando fascia vel macula subobsoleta posteriore, e squamulis albidis condensatis, ornatis; corpore infra pedibusque ferrugineis, parce squamulosis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland.

This pretty little species is not very obviously related to any of its congeners; it agrees with the following, as well as with *G. cionoides*, in having no subhumeral tubercle.

Gonipterus turbidus.

G. subovatus, niger, squamositate fusca, squamisque elongatis numerosis albidis vestitus; capitis fronte profunde canaliculata; rostro tenuiore, magis elongato; antennis ferrugineis, paulo incrassatis; prothorace subconico, longitudine latitudini æquali; scutello oblongo; elytris modice convexis, tuberculo subhumerali nullo, lateribus subparallelis, apicibus submucronatis, sulcato-foveatis, singulatim postice macula indistincta albida notatis; corpore infra pedibusque sejunctim albedo-squamosis; tarsis articulo ultimo breviusculo. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Tasmania?

The short terminal joint of the tarsi affords an approach to *Syarbis*, in which it is altogether wanting. Schönherr, it is true, gives this as a character of *Gonipterus*, evidently, however, only in contrast to *Entimus*, with which he compares it. It is singular that this acute entomologist should never have recognized the affinity of this genus to *Oxyops*: so close, indeed, is it, that it seems to me no valid distinction can be drawn between them, the slightly prominent mesosternum of *Gonipterus* differing in no great degree from the more prominent and pointed organ of *Oxyops*. It is remarkable, too, that these genera are the only ones, with one exception, in which the characters of the under parts are alluded to in the long descriptions given in his voluminous work on the Curculionidæ.

Meriphus longirostris.

M. fusco-piceus, supra setulis griseis parce, infra squamulis albidis sejunctim vestitus; rostro, apice excepto, ferrugineo, oblongo-punctulato, prothorace plus triplo longiore; antennis subferrugineis, scapo oculum haud attingente, clava tenuata; prothorace manifeste granulato; elytris subtrigonatis, basi prothorace duplo

latioribus, sat fortiter striatis, interstitiis uniseriatim conico-granulatis; tibiis ferrugineis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin., rostr. incl. 4 lin.

Hab. Albany.

Like *M. umbrinus*, but larger, with a distinctly granulate prothorax and trigonate elytra, &c. The funicle not attaining the eye is against the Erichsonian character of the genus; but in *M. guttatus*, and perhaps in others, I believe this character is only sexual.

Myossita tabida.

M. oblonga, depressiuscula, pallide fulvescens, leviter pilosa; rostro silaceo, prothoracis longitudini æquali, subtiliter punctulato; prothorace latitudine longitudini æquali, crebre inæqualiter punctato; scutello oblongo, apice late rotundato; elytris subovatis, leviter striato-punctatis, punctis subarcolatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. South Australia?

A slightly pubescent species; the punctures on the elytra appear in certain lights to be surrounded by a paler ring.

Rhinotia pruinosa.

R. elongata, postice parum ampliata, nigra, elytris obscure rubris, regione suturali infuscata; capite inter oculos rude granulato-punctato, supra oculos longe albo-piloso; rostro basi carinula brevi instructo; antennis ferrugineis, versus apicem nigris; prothorace granulato, vitta media lateribusque albo-pilosis; elytris confertim granulatis, pube subtili sublineatim vestitis; corpore infra pedibusque albo-pilosis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. South Australia.

The prothorax is canaliculate, as in the other species, but the ridge bounding it on each side is not so well marked. The female is considerably broader.

Isacantha congesta.

I. oblonga, postice sensim ampliata, nigra, nitida, supra granulata, pube silacea confertim maculata; rostro longiusculo, cylindrico, fere recto, crebre punctato et transversim corrugato, ♀ versus apicem gradatim minus sculpturato, scapo art. duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore, ♂ apice rostro glabro, scapo art. duobus sequentibus conjunctim brevior; antennis nigris, basi ferrugineis, art. ultimo apice flavo; prothorace perparum transverso, crebre granulato; scutello ochraceo-piloso; elytris piceis, sat confertim irregulariter granulatis, apice late angulatis; corpore infra pube silacea maculata; metasterno fascia obliqua dense ochraceo-pubescente; femoribus infra bidentatis. Long. $4-7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland (Wide Bay).

The pubescence on this very distinct species is rather deci-

duous; but the oblique band on the metasternum seems to be very persistent.

Isacantha bimaculata.

I. sat angusta, fusco-ferruginea, supra disperse albo-pilosa; rostro prothorace haud longiore, basi latiore et supra paulo excavato, crebre punctato; antennis art. basali breviusculo; prothorace confertim granulato, versus basin canaliculato; elytris parallelis, apice rotundatis, confertim granulatis, singulis macula alba e pilis condensatis pone medium sitis; corpore infra longe albo-piloso; pedibus ferrugineis, femoribus anticis infra dentibus minutis, duobus apicalibus majoribus, instructis; tibiis intus denticulatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Tasmania.

A small, rather narrow form, noticeable for the two spots on the elytra and the denticulation of the inner margin of the tibiæ.

Pachyura papulosa.

P. oblonga, postice ampliata, picea, supra confertim granulata, pube silacea maculatim varia, elytris nigro-maculatis; rostro longitudine prothorace cum capite æquali, crebre oblongo-punctato; antennis ferrugineis, art. basali paulo elongato, tertio æquali; prothorace sparse silaceo-maculato; elytris singulis maculis nigris in seriebus quatuor notatis; corpore infra pedibusque rufo-piceis, griseo pilosis; tarsis nigris. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Rope's Creek).

This species, having the femora unarmed and foveiform scrobes, must be placed with *Pachyura*; in habit, however, it closely resembles *Isacantha*.

XII.—*Description and Illustrations of a new Species of Tethya, with Observations on the Nomenclature of the Tethyadæ.* By H. J. CARTER, F.R.S. &c.

[Plate IV.]

Tethya casula, n. sp. Pl. IV. figs. 1-9.

Massive, erect, sessile, consisting of a hemispherical head or body (Pl. IV. fig. 1, *a*) supported on a conical or umbrella-like expansion (fig. 1, *b b*), which, *in situ*, is sunk into the sand, and serves the purpose of a root. Colour light greyish yellow. Surface of the head rough, hispid, from the projection of fine spicules in lines corresponding with polygonal interspaces in which the pores (fig. 2, *a*) and vents (fig. 2, *b*) are respectively situated. Ends of the spicules radiating from the surface generally, short and erect on the summit, becoming